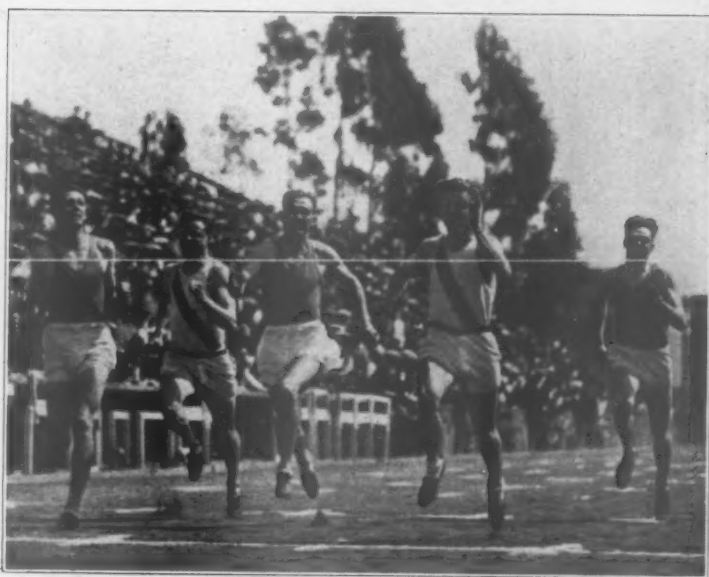


ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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JUNE, 1924

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THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

A PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR THE
COACHES OF THE COUNTRY

JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

VOLUME IV

JUNE, 1924

NUMBER 10



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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOL. IV

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 10

THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

BY

JOHN L. GRIFFITH

With the closing of the schools and colleges in June the scholastic and collegiate athletic year comes to an end. Aside from the fact that an impetus may have been given to sports because this is the Olympic year, athletics in the schools and colleges have been conducted on a bigger scale than ever before and further they have been immeasurably improved.

There never was a time, over an equal period, in the history of the United States when so many persons participated in physical education activities as in the last nine months. In many of our schools, practically all of the able bodied students have been participants in athletics or sports or in required work and in our best universities a large percentage of the students are being benefitted by the physical education program. Further, there are signs that educators seeing the need of physical education for all, are making the work compulsory for the entire student body for one, two, three and in some cases four years. A great deal remains yet to be done along this line since the students who need the work most are the ones that are enrolled last under the voluntary participation plan.

There can be no question but that our athletics in the year that is just coming to a close have been conducted on a higher plane than ever before. This is chiefly

because the coaches and directors have not only adopted a splendid code of sportsmanship for themselves, but further have taken it upon themselves to present to the youth of the land higher ideals of sport and conduct on the playing fields.

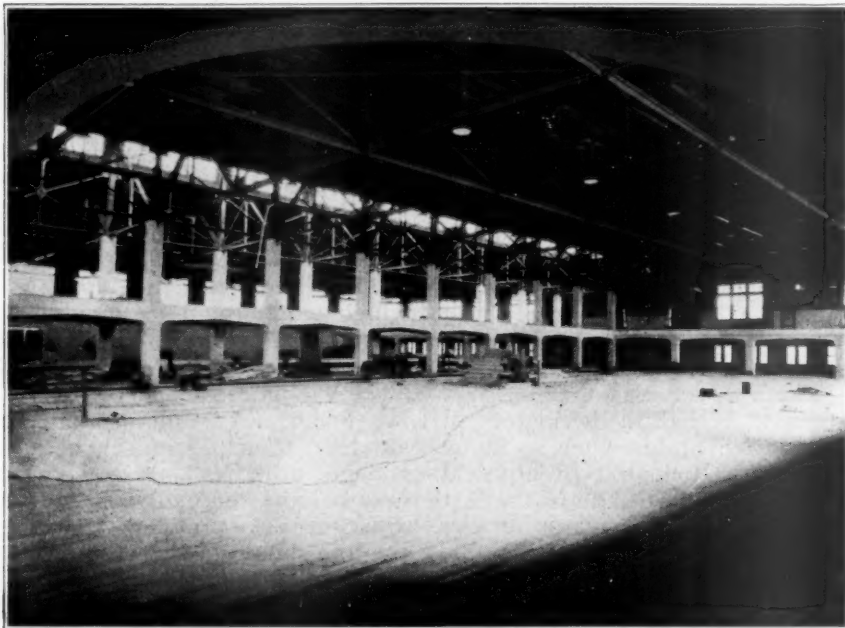
There is no evidence available which would tend to show that there is a lowering of the standards of amateurism. Practically all of the amateur sports governing bodies are standing for the amateur principle in school and college athletics. While there may be, and there always will be differences of opinion as to where the line should be drawn between amateur athletics and professional athletics, our school and college authorities are practically unanimous in their belief that the great objectives of physical education in the educational institutions of America would be lost sight of, if school and college athletics were professionalized.

As regards the matter of recruiting athletic material, it is commonly charged that this school or that college has subsidized its players. However, there is every reason to believe that the increased popularity of athletics and the greater incentive for winning which naturally accompanies the growth of sports has not brought with it a wholesale recruiting of athletes in an illegitimate manner. Several of the large eastern universities at-

tacked this problem in a forcible manner some two years ago and it is reported that their efforts to eliminate the paid athlete from the teams has met with success. In the Western Conference a survey was conducted this last year for the purpose of determining to what extent athletes were being

lete to sell his services to some organization or another in an educational institution of higher learning, but a great deal of progress has been made through the year in reducing this practice to a minimum.

A few years ago it was possible for a boy to play on a school or



The Culver Field House

On April 21, at Culver Military Academy, was dedicated one of the finest field houses and recreation buildings ever erected in this country. The above picture shows only one of the areas in this remarkable building. The interior of "Recreation Hall" covers an expanse of approximately 50,000 square feet. The section at the left has a clay floor, with a baseball diamond, vaulting and jumping pits, a 50 yard cinder track, and a one-fifteenth mile running track. The floored portion at the right shown in the picture above provides four roomy basketball courts and space for other indoor games. Quarters are also provided for the boxing academy, a balcony is fitted with rowing machines, fencing courts, and mats for wrestlers. Handball courts occupy a part of the first floor. Galleries for spectators give a view of the games on any part of the floor in either section. The basement contains an indoor range with forty targets and smaller ranges for service rifle and pistol firing.

induced to enter the universities by promises of financial assistance, and the results of the survey indicate that no longer is this an insurmountable problem for the colleges of that Conference. It is true that in some quarters it is still possible for an ath-

college team even though he might be doing unsatisfactory work in his classes. From the information received, it may be stated without fear of controversy that the athletes for the most part in the schools and colleges throughout the country this

last year were not permitted to participate as competitors on the institutional teams unless they were satisfactorily carrying their academic work.

Further, indications of progress may be noted in the growth of a professional spirit among the coaches of the Nation. While formerly competing coaches viewed each other as hostile enemies, today there is manifest a growing spirit of friendliness on the part of coaches in the different sports. This has partly been brought about through the frequent meetings, at associations, conventions and athletic gatherings. When a large number of coaches come together at the Pennsylvania Relays, the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet, the National Basketball Tourna-

ment in Chicago, the Drake Relays or other meetings of similar character, they come to know and understand each other. The development of a spirit of good will on the part of the coaches is one of the outstanding advancements of the year.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention in Atlanta was the occasion for bringing together members of nearly two hundred of the leading colleges of America for the purpose of discussing national problems in athletics. This association is democratic in that it represents all sections of the United States, and further since the representative of the small college has the same privilege as the representative of a great university. The Journal has already spoken of the annual meeting of



The Nebraska Memorial Stadium

The Nebraska stadium where the famous University of Nebraska football teams will play their games in the future, is not only large and commodious but from an architectural standpoint is peculiarly striking. In the Middle West in the last two years some of the outstanding new stadia that have been erected are the ones at Ohio State University, the University of Illinois, the University of Indiana, the University of Minnesota, the University of Iowa, the University of Kansas and the University of Nebraska, while most of the other universities in the Missouri Valley Conference and the Western Conference have enlarged their stands to provide seating room for the large numbers of spectators who flock to the games each fall.

the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. This Federation now embraces the state associations from nineteen states and exerts an influence of immeasurable value to the schools of the land.

At the close of the World War

broad training that would equip them for their work. The success of athletics and physical education depends upon having for leaders, men who are thoroughly prepared to handle the important tasks allotted to them.

One of the outstanding features



Where the Pennsylvania Relays Are Held

Among the many wonderful stadia which have been erected within the past few years, the University of Pennsylvania stadium is one of the best. Pennsylvania is one of the old universities in athletics and has always been a leader in football and track. On the stadium shown above the Pennsylvania relays were held this year, and will be held for a long time yet to come. These games under the direction of George Orton and the other men in the Athletic Department at Pennsylvania are eclipsed at the present time only by the Olympic games.

when it was repeatedly brought to the attention of the public that a surprisingly large number of the men of military age of this country were physically defective, it was suggested that this condition could not well be corrected until more men and women were prepared to serve as physical educators. The last year has noted a growth in popularity as well as an increase in the number of normal schools of physical education and coaching schools. In these schools today men and women are being trained to conduct the work in physical education in an efficient manner. It may be noted that formerly not many men who entered the field of athletic coaching had had the

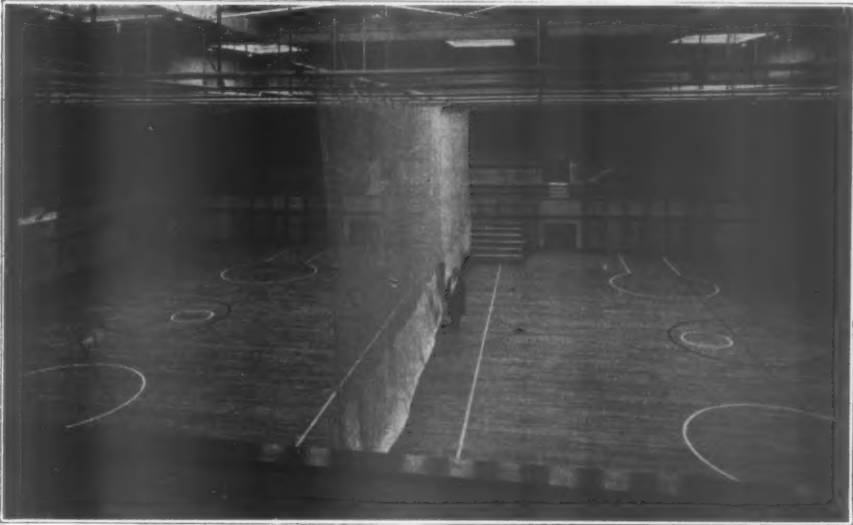
of the closing year has been the erection of hundreds of school and college gymnasia and stadia. Some of the large eastern universities for a number of years had large and commodious stadia which were erected for the convenience and comfort of those who enjoyed the great athletic games as played by the young men of the day. At the present time practically every university and college in the country has either built new stands or increased the capacity of the old fields. In fact, the building program has increased to such an extent that a great many people who fail to appreciate the splendid influence of our amateur athletics, are concerned over this

sudden manifestation of the growth in popularity of our national games.

The football season, aside from the fact that the games were attended by more persons than heretofore, was significant in a number of ways. In the first place it was doubtful if much or any difference existed in the playing ability of the best teams in the far West, the middle west, the East or the South. Football today is a truly national game. Further there was very little difference in the style of playing of the teams of the different sections of the country. The modern game places a greater premium on in-

and colleges, not only was there a noticeable improvement in the manner in which the fundamentals of the game were executed by the college and high school boys, but further the players were better trained and handled than were the boys who played football a few years ago.

The popularity of football was indicated by the increased attendance on the part of spectators at the games this past fall, but the growth of basketball could be noted not only by the size of the crowds that attended the games but likewise in that unquestionably more teams played competitive basketball in 1924 than in



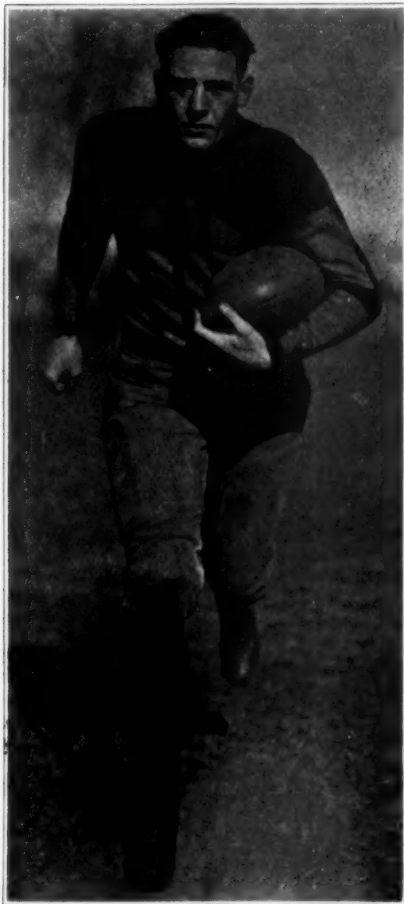
The Joliet, Illinois, High School Gymnasium

It has truly been said that this is an era of gymnasium and stadium building. The above picture illustrates a type of gymnasium which has proven very satisfactory for the students of Joliet, Illinois.

dividual initiative than did the old game, consequently coaches apparently spend more time than formerly in teaching their men to appreciate the underlying principles of football and they have permitted these men more or less latitude in shifting to meet the exigencies of the occasion as they arise on the gridiron. With better trained coaches in the schools

any other year since Dr. Naismith originated the game. It was not only in some of the great college games that 10,000 or more people attended single games, but in some of the high school games as well, the attendance figures ran over the 10,000 mark. In some of the State High School Athletic Association competitions as high as 600 teams competed in

the individual state tournaments. As an intramural sport basketball was seen at its best this last year. It is impossible to compute how many school and college teams played basketball in 1924. A conservative estimate might be 500 college varsity teams and possibly 10,000 high school teams.



Harrold Grange, University of Illinois

One of the most brilliant players in football last fall was Harrold Grange of the University of Illinois. Although playing his first year of college football, Grange was a brilliant performer. He could pass, kick or run with the ball but was especially dangerous on his sweeping end runs. However, the defense was always well aware that Grange could cut inside of the tackle or go down the field and receive forward passes if need be.

For every varsity team there were scores of intramural and class teams. In the Western Conference it is safe to say that there were 1,000 basketball teams, counting both the men and the women engaged in this sport during the past winter. Undoubtedly more schools and colleges maintain competitive basketball teams than teams in any of the other sports. Basketball playing is



Jack Houser, Colorado Agricultural College

The captain of the Colorado Aggie football team this fall will be Jack Houser who has been one of the outstanding fullbacks in the Rocky Mountain Conference for the past two years. His ability in backing up the line and meeting various formations has stamped him as one of the leading men in the Rocky Mountain district. On the offensive he can kick, is known as an accurate forward passer, and his low plunging drive off tackle marked him as a triple threat man par excellence.

rapidly becoming systematized. On offense there are apparently two distinct ideas of attack. The one idea is to start the play before the defense can get set, and

in the other the defense is more or less ignored and the ball is advanced down the floor by means of a short passing system. On defense the majority of the teams have used the five man defense plan with its many different variations.

Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana, has had an unusual basketball record. This college has less than 400 students. The team was



Harry Kipke, University of Michigan

Kipke is the only man to win nine varsity letters at Michigan since the adoption of the three year playing rule. He has played three seasons each at halfback on the football team, at forward and guard on the basketball team and in center field on the baseball team. While these sports have taken up all the time Kipke could give to varsity athletics, he is also, however, an excellent swimmer and boxer, and plays tennis and golf with the best.

He was placed on Walter Camp's first All-American football team in 1922, was almost universal selection for All-Western and All-Conference guard in basketball and is regarded as one of the leading outfielders in Conference baseball. He was captain of the football team and

acted as captain of the basketball team most of the season when Captain Birks was not in the game.

Kipke has frequently been described as the most accurate punter football has ever known. In three seasons in which he did practically all of Michigan's punting, the All-American halfback has had not more than a dozen punts caught by the opposing safety man. His uncanny ability to place the ball out of the reach of the opposing quarter back or to roll it out of bounds on the five yard line was the greatest factor in Michigan's undefeated football teams in 1922 and 1923.

Kipke was one of the greatest pass receivers of the past season and in 1922 was the leading open field runner. Unlike many spectacular players, Kipke's ability as a blocker and tackler was fully as great as his ability as a runner. He was an all around football player who had few equals.

He is the most popular man on the University of Michigan campus because he has given so unselfishly of himself not only in the athletic field but in all campus activities. He has maintained an average in his studies of a slightly less than B grade.

Next year Kipke will go to the University of Missouri as assistant football and basketball coach and head baseball coach.

coached by Ernest Wagner. In the last two years they have been matched with the best teams of the Middle West and yet have been defeated but once. Wagner's team uses the short pass system, the four man offense and the five man defense. More stress is laid on superiority in floor work and team play than on the development of individual stars. Long goal shooting is seldom used by this team. The pivot, dribble and the short pass are used extensively in working the ball down near the basket for open shots.

Track and field athletics have never been popular with the public as judged by the attendance at the meets throughout the country, especially as viewed in comparison with the popularity of other sports. This year, however, it has already been demonstrated that interest in track and field athletics is increasing. The vari-

ous big meets in the winter attracted more attention than ever before, and attendance records



Douglas Wycoff of Georgia Tech

Another sophomore who has made a great name for himself in his first year of playing on a university team was Douglas Wycoff of Georgia Tech University. Charles Shonesy of the Sports Department of the Atlanta Georgian-American has called attention to the fact that Wycoff played throughout the nine games on his team's schedule last fall and was never injured or taken out. This is all the more remarkable when it is known that he did all the kicking, all the passing, carried the ball over half the time and backed up the line on defense. Mr. Shonesy rates Wycoff as the greatest football player in the south last fall. He characterizes this 196 pound full-back as a natural player and says that he plays football much as Bob Jones plays golf—namely, by intuition rather than by studied effort.

have been broken this spring at the Pennsylvania relays, the Drake relays and the other various relay meets as well as at the different interscholastic meets, noticeably at the Illinois interscholastics. This is to be explained not only because this is an Olympic year when there is more interest in track and field athletics, but further because more attention is being paid ath-

letics of all kinds than ever before and then too because coaches have learned that it is not necessary to prolong a meet over three or four hours when it should be run off in two hours or two and one-half hours.

The big meets are significant in that they bring together great



George Spradling, Purdue University

George Spradling, Purdue sophomore, bids fair to be one of the greatest athletes that the Boilermaker institution has ever produced. In the past year, his first in Conference competition, he has won three letters in major sports—football, basketball, and track. He was one of the flashiest backs on the Purdue grid team, was high score man in Big Ten basketball, and is running the half mile in state record time, in a Boilermaker track suit.

The work of Spradling was one of the features of a typical Boilermaker football year. He was fast and shifty in the backfield and was used to get down under Wellman's passes. He carried the ball across against the Maroons in the first half at Chicago, giving Purdue fans the thrill of leading Chicago 6-0 at this period of the game. One Conference sports writer placed Spradling on his All-Conference sophomore team. He is medium sized, about six feet tall, and weighs 170, but is well built and rugged.

numbers of boys for competition at the same time and at the same place. The competitors at the Pennsylvania relays could be counted by the thousands, and at the Drake Relays something like 1,500 men met in the various competitions. The student who is interested in the socializing influence of athletics can find here much material for study.

The schools and colleges have, in the past, contributed something like 90 percent of the men who have won points for America in the Olympic Games in the track and field events that are to be found on the school and college program, and this year again, no doubt, a great majority of the men who will wear the shield in the games in Paris will be men who are trained by the school and college track coaches. World records in the hundred



Robert Vandiver, Franklin College

Mr. Fred Young, one of the best basketball officials in America and sports writer on the Bloomington, Illinois, Pantograph, characterizes Vandiver as possibly the best basketball player in America and suggests that he can do all that any other player can do and do it just a little better. Vandiver is strong both on offense and defense. He may be characterized as a fast, cunning, and deceptive player who never sacrifices team work for individualism.



George Haggarty, University of Michigan

Haggarty the captain elect of the Michigan basketball team has played forward for two years and this year was third high point scorer in the Conference. In 12 Conference games he scored 46 field goals and 23 fouls.

Haggarty is a good shot at both long and short range. He has wonderful endurance and can go at top speed for a full game. His ability to dribble and shoot while going at top speed makes it almost impossible to guard him effectively. His "getaway" is so fast when he gets the ball that he appears to be in full speed in his first stride and when he "breaks," only the fastest guard can catch him.

The same speed that makes Haggarty so much feared in basketball makes him an excellent third baseman on the baseball team and one of the most feared men in the Conference when on the bases. At the bat he is especially effective at bunting. His speed and quick "getaway" have enabled him to turn many sacrifices into hits.

In high school Haggarty was Inter-scholastic champion low hurdler.

yard dash, the 220-yard dash, the 440-yard run around one turn, the 440-yard run straightaway, the 880-yard run, the one mile run, the 120-yard high hurdles, the 220-yard low hurdles, the 440-yard hurdles, the 16 pound shot put, the running high jump, the

running broad jump, the quarter-mile relay, the half-mile relay, the one-mile relay, the two-mile relay and the four-mile relay, have been made by college athletes.

The meets so far held this year indicate that the class of the college men in the sprints and middle distances, the hurdles, the broad jump, the pole vault, the shot put, hammer and discus, is up to the standard that has been set by the college men in the past. Charley Paddock, while no longer an undergraduate, demonstrated



George Spradling, Purdue University

Spradling was high score man in the Western Conference this last season. He caged fifty field goals and 28 field throws for a total of 128 points. Spradling played a consistent game throughout the season. He is a hard, rugged player and works in under the basket for most of his shots. He makes most of his shots with both hands and does not specialize in one-handed or freak shots. In addition to his work in football and basketball, Spradling is one of the best half-milers in the Western Conference this spring. He has run the half in 1:57 under rather unfavorable conditions and should do better in the big meets.



Jack Taylor

This shows Jack Taylor's position at the back of the ring and his method of gripping the discus. Only the first joint of his fingers overlap on the edge of the discus. He has a large hand which covers the entire implement and he uses his left hand to help support the discus.

at the Drake Relays that he is the same brilliant sprinter that he was in 1921. He ran the 125-yard dash in the world's record time of 12 seconds and later in the afternoon on a track that was somewhat cut up by the men who had run in the previous events, ran a hundred in nine and four-fifths seconds. Ayers and Evans of Illinois have both run the hundred yard dash this spring in nine and four-fifths seconds. Both of these boys are consistent sprinters. Ayres strained a tendon early in the spring but seems to have regained his old speed and form. Wittman of Michigan is apparently out of the running with a pulled tendon. Clark of Johns Hopkins, the winner of the hundred yard dash in the National Collegiate Athletic As-



Starting the Travel

The above is a front view of Taylor taking his first step. Note how the entire discus is in contact with his hand and wrist. This is necessary if the discus is to leave the hand and cut the air at the correct angle and not wobble.



The First Step

This shows a side view of Taylor's first step. It is taken as the discus is swung back. Taylor has had to correct the fault of over striding in his first step as this has caused him to foul by not being able to stay in the ring.

sociation in the meet last spring should make the team. Fessenden of Illinois has been indisposed all winter but seems to be rounding into shape for the quarter mile. Enck and Helfrich should both make a place on the American Olympic team, and Dodge now running with the Oregon Agricultural College seems sure to qualify in either the 800 meters or 1,500 meters run. Hubbard of Michigan is undoubtedly the best broad jumper in America today and Hartranft of Leland Stanford has been putting the shot very close to Ralph Rose's record. Brownell of Illinois, after vaulting 13 feet 1 inch indoors, dislocated his shoulder in a friendly scuffle with another athlete, and since that time has had difficulty in clearing 12 feet 6 inches. Brookins of Iowa, the holder of the world's record in the low hurdles is just

(Continued on page 16)

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

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“CONSTRUCTION OR DESTRUCTION”

Some men are known by the things they are for, others by the things they are against; some men create, others destroy; some have the ability to achieve, to build, and they accomplish very much that is worth while. Naturally, they make mistakes which probably they recognize as well as others. For instance, the men who laid out the cities in the West in an early day made mistakes for which they were condemned by the men of the next generation. These latter, of course, probably would not have done any better themselves had they been the pioneers. The second guessers in athletics are numerous—they can tell you what plays the quarter back should have used after the game has been played. As K. K. Rockne remarked in an address recently, these second guessers are like the men who could play Wednesday's stock market on Thursday.

The athletic coaches and directors have established athletics and physical education in the schools and colleges of the United States. They have made mistakes, but their work has been constructive and, on the whole, good. Their product is improving both as regards output and quality. As we look back over the last quarter of a century it may be pertinent to note the things that have been accomplished under the administration of the athletic leaders in our educational institutions. These achievements are as follows:

They have labored to provide physical education programs that would insure the benefits of physical education to all of the students in the schools and colleges. They were confronted with the task of selling physical education to the students and the public. They have not succeeded in enrolling every boy and girl in America in physical education classes, but they have each year made progress.

These men have earned the money, for the most part, which has been used to provide for the play activities of the general student body. This money has been contributed by the spectators who paid admissions to witness the competitions between teams or by benefactors who were first interested in the team games and later became convinced that the entire student personnel should be given the opportunity of physical education.

These leaders have been largely responsible for the development of the teams composed of the most proficient men in school and college circles. The athletes on these teams have set the standard for the less proficient. They have served as an ideal and stimulated interest in the minds of the students who were not disposed to play the games or minister to their own physical needs. The games played between the competitive teams have acted as a wholesome

tonic for the spectators, who have been benefited by watching young America at play.

These men have, through the medium of the games and contests, taught the lessons of loyalty and unselfishness and respect for the rules both to the players and to those who have witnessed the contests. They have improved human nature as they found it in the lives of their boys by developing or repressing as the need was such natural instincts and tendencies as modesty, the fighting spirit, persistency and cooperation.

The coaches of the country have through the years helped to create a more virile, patriotic and loyal citizenship.

On the other hand, and opposing the constructive work that has been done by the athletic men of the nation, are those who would develop mass athletics and formal gymnastics by abolishing competitive athletics. It is surprising how many intelligent men there are who believe that if interscholastic and intercollegiate football were legislated out of existence intramural athletics would thereby flourish.

These men would curb competition, do away with all championships and place a premium on mediocrity instead of superiority. They would not have trained coaches in charge of the teams because these men develop their charges to a higher degree of perfection than would be possible without their services. These moderns, who are fearful of success in athletics would, if consistent, subscribe to the philosophy of the communists, who would elevate the masses by attacking the classes. The successful business man of today does not attempt to sell his goods by denouncing his competitor or by belittling his competitor's product.

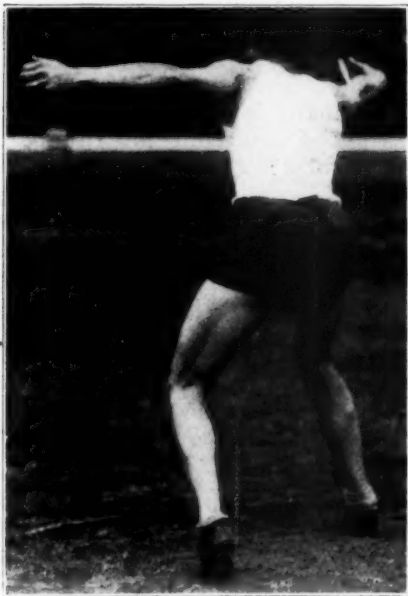
The men who most loudly voice their alarm concerning the development of athletics for the most part are men who have not been highly successful in athletics or physical education or they are theorists who have had little or no experience in establishing departments of physical education. The ranks of the I. W. W. are not filled with successful business men. The man who has given his life to the study of medicine is better qualified to discuss the problems of medicine than the man whose training and interests have been along other lines. The man who has made a success of his own business is better qualified to serve as Secretary of the Treasury than the man who has never made a success of his own business affairs, and the man who has given the best years of his life to the study of matters pertaining to physical education and who has provided physical education for thousands doubtless may be trusted to think clearly and honestly and to act honorably in relation to the things that have to do with his chosen profession.

When the *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* was founded four years ago its editor pledged himself, among other things, to be constructive and not destructive in his efforts to help in the upbuilding of physical education. He has had no reason to believe since that time that more good could be accomplished by tearing down than by building up. The ranks of those who stand by the side of the road and jeer at the men who are carrying the banners of a good cause forward are crowded. Next year the athletic coaches will continue to carry on the work that they are now doing committed to the task of teaching better sportsmanship and making upstanding Americans.

The Year in Athletics

(Continued from page 13)

as good this year as ever. Brookins is a very consistent performer in the sprints, hurdles or 440 yard run. Snyder of Ohio State, the winner of the high hurdles at the Penn. Relays and Kinsey and Johnson of Illinois are the best



The Second Step

The above picture was taken from the front of the ring. It shows the second step. The right leg has been crossed over in front and to the left and the pivot has been executed on the balls of both feet. Mr. Bridges suggests that Taylor should be further advanced in the ring than he is and that the camera caught the discus when it was held at an unusual angle. He further adds that Taylor, like all beginners, had to correct the fault of letting the discus get ahead of the body.

high hurdlers in the middle west.

Frank B. Bridges, Director of Athletics at Baylor University has this year brought out a freshman discus thrower in the person of Jack Taylor. Taylor has already thrown the discus 150 feet and two inches and his throws for distance consistently

measure over 140 ft. Mr. Bridges has upon request, furnished the pictures of Taylor showing his progress across the ring.



Beginning the Reverse

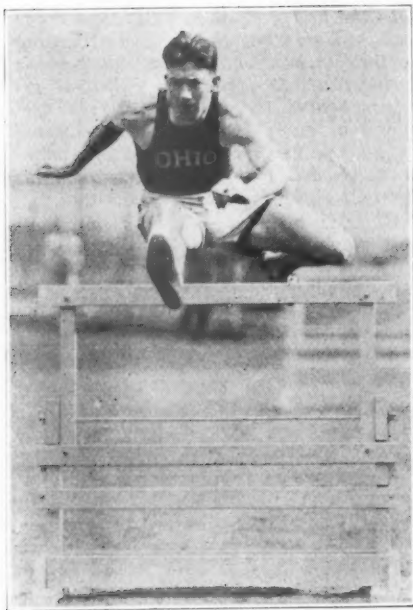
This shows Taylor just before he has executed the reverse. The form is very good. Note how straight the right arm is held and the position of the discus in the thrower's hand. He has kept his feet close to the ground and his body is well ahead of the discus. This means that he will be enabled to exert a full pull upon it.



The Finish of the Reverse

Note that Taylor's right foot is at the very edge of the ring and that he has a perfect follow through. Further it is evident that he has good body control and balance.

The number of good discus throwers in the United States is increasing. This is one event that the Americans should win in Paris.



Larry Snyder, Ohio State University

Larry Snyder, Ohio State's track captain, and one of the outstanding college hurdlers of the year, is an example of the work being done with disabled world war veterans.

Never blessed with the speed of Brookins or Desch, Snyder has achieved through faithful training what nature denied to him in other ways. A year ago he was marked down as a good hurdler, but not one of the first half dozen of the country. Today his name is on the lips of track followers everywhere.

Snyder came back to Ohio State after the war suffering from a knee injury sustained in one of the training camps. Although he had been a good athlete in his high school days his athletic skill seemed doomed. Careful grooming on the part of Dr. F. R. Castleman, Buckeye track coach, and devotion to a strict training regimen on Snyder's part, have brought Snyder to the forefront of contemporary hurdlers.

Rather peculiarly, Snyder is a right-footed hurdler, a style that is awkward for most timber-toppers. Despite this fact, Snyder is noted for perfection of form in clearing the hurdles. To emphasize that fact, he is better at the high sticks than in the lows. The contrary situation is true of most hurdlers. Even in taking the low hurdles around a

curve, however, Snyder's right-footed style doesn't seem to hinder him.

The Ohio captain's skill is not confined to hurdling, however. He does close to 6 feet in the high jump and better than 22 feet in the broad jump. He has enough speed to negotiate the quarter mile within reaching distance of 50 seconds. He also can do his bit with the discus in case of necessity. He also is above ordinary in the hop, step and jump.

His outstanding feats of the year have been his winning first place in the pentathlon in the Ohio Relays in April over some of the best all-round athletes of the Big Ten. A week later he won the 120-yard high hurdles open event at the Penn Relays over some of the best hurdlers of the country. In the recent Olympic sectional tryouts at Ann Arbor, he pushed Riley of Kansas to a new world's record for the 400-meter hurdles with a mark of 52 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds, and was right on Riley's heels at the finish.

Snyder, with still another year of competition ahead of him, is married and is the father of a five-year old daughter. He also won his "O" in football last fall as a halfback. He is considered to have an excellent chance of winning a place on the American Olympic team.

The spring of 1924 in many parts of the country has been cold and unsuited to baseball. Consequently there has not been as much interest in this great National game throughout the U. S. as in other years. However, there is no danger that baseball will ever cease to be a major sport in the schools and colleges. Amateur baseball possibly should be encouraged more by the coaches as it offers a type of training that is not secured in any other sport, and further since it is a splendid intramural game. The unusual development of golf has perhaps attracted some who previously were devotees of baseball. The writer has no fear that baseball will cease to maintain its popularity however with the American people. The committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association a year ago suggested a code of ethics which if adopted by baseball players and coaches

in our schools and colleges, would go a long way toward improving the game.



Jack Blott, University of Michigan

Jack Blott, catcher and captain of the Michigan baseball team, won Michigan's first four conference games of the season almost single handed.

In the Ohio State game, played in Ann Arbor April 26th, Blott drove in the first run in the first inning with a clean single. The next trip to the plate he scored a home run and in the 11th inning drove out a double which enabled him to come home a little later with the run that won the game 6-5.

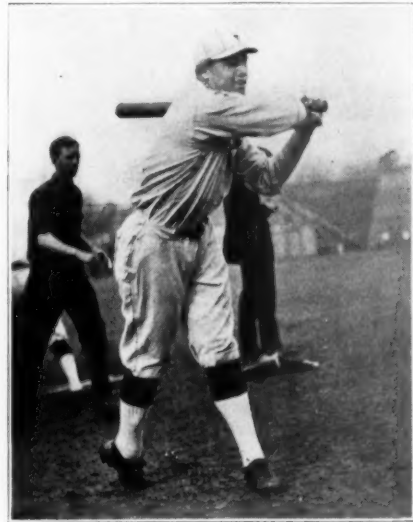
Two days later Blott broke up the Northwestern game when he led off in the second inning with a terrific single and started a rally that scored ten runs before it was checked. In this game Blott had the unusual distinction of scoring two hits and two runs in a single inning.

At Minnesota, May 5th, Blott drove in the first run with a single in the first inning. In the fourth he knocked a home run that scored two men in front of him and in the sixth he contributed a double that advanced a runner to third and enabled him to score a little later on a sacrifice. The final score was 6-2.

In the second Northwestern game at Chicago, May 10th, Michigan did not score until the 7th inning when Blott drove out a triple with a man on base. Again in the 9th when there was a man on base and the score two to one against Michigan, the big catcher tripled, driving in the tying run and he himself brought in the winning run when a fast one got by the Northwestern catcher.

In the first four games Blott's average was .596. He has the faculty of hitting in the pinches which is a ball player's greatest asset. He is an excellent receiver behind the bat, has a good arm and is a brainy leader. He is respected by all for his sportsmanship and manhood. Coach Fisher describes Blott as the best half of his ball team.

Blott is also an All-American football player and has maintained an average in his school work of almost a B. He graduates from Michigan this spring.



Douglas Wycoff of Georgia Tech

Wycoff is not only a great football player but likewise played first base on the Tech "Nine." He throws and bats right handed and this season has a batting average of over five hundred. Wycoff is further a member of the track team and has put the shot over forty feet.

Q.—Just what is meant by hiding on the side lines? Many officials call the old shoe string play hiding, the player not leaving the field.

A.—The old shoe string play is legitimate if the player does not leave the field and the substitutes or spectators do not in any way assist in hiding him.

WHAT IS A LEGAL HIGH JUMP?

BY
JOHN L. GRIFFITH

There has been a great deal of discussion this spring over the question of what constitutes a legal high jump. Gustavus T. Kirby, Referee of the I. C. A. A. A. Track and Field Meet, recently sent out the following article regarding his interpretation of a legal high jump:

"Rule 50 of the I. C. A. A. A. handbook reads as to its essential part as follows:

"A fair jump is one where the competitor has cleared the bar and when in so doing his head does not go over the bar before his feet and is not below his buttocks as and when the buttocks clear the bar. Neither diving nor somersaulting over the bar shall be permitted. The bar is cleared when, after the jump is completed, the bar still rests on its pins or pins."

At the time of Pryor and Conover, of Columbia, and Geyelin, of Pennsylvania, in the late 70's; Denniston, Soren and Atkinson, of



ILLUSTRATION 1

In this picture the jumper is using the Sweeney style of jumping. It is probable that his right foot cleared the bar before his head but it is doubtful whether his left foot was over first.



Intl.

ILLUSTRATION 2.

In this picture the jumper is using the Sweeney style of jumping and it is clear that his head is lower than his hips at the moment when the latter crossed the bar. Under a strict interpretation of the I. C. A. A. A. Rules this man should have been barred.

The athlete in the picture is T. Flahive of Boston College winning the high jump in the I. C. A. A. A. meet.

Harvard and the great Page and Webster of Pennsylvania, in the 80's; of Fearing, Payne, Morse and Rice, of Harvard, and Leslie, Winsor and Baxter, of Pennsylvania, and Powell, of Cornell, in the 90's; most of whom had records of well over six feet, there was never any difficulty over the judging of a high jump, for it was always a jump and never a dive.

About this time some few ascertained that by a better control of their body whilst in the air, they could attain far greater height than where dependence was put more largely upon the speed of the run-up or the spring from the ground and that a quicker shifting whilst in the air of the center of gravity of the body would enable them to roll

over the bar without displacing it, and a very few were able to bring about such a mechanical perfection of the co-ordination of mind and muscle in their effort that they were able to get the body over the bar without having any part thereof higher than the width or depth of their body above the bar, a manifest great saving in foot pounds of energy exerted, and therefore in heights reached.

I take it that it can be stated as fundamental that everyone thinks of a common and ordinary jump as a going over some obstacle *feet first* and that everyone thinks of a common and ordinary dive as going over some obstacle or into the water, hands or head first. Probably the nearest approach to a plain common and garden jump where any great height was reached, was the effort of Alma Richards, of Cornell and the Olympic Team, who would merely rush at the bar, tuck his long legs up under his chin and soar over, his head and mighty torso several feet higher than the height he cleared. No one ever could question that such a performance was in every sense of the word a jump and not a dive, but all scientifically inclined would likewise

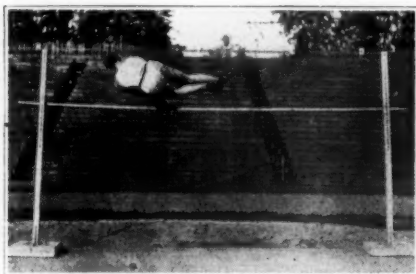


ILLUSTRATION 3

The above illustration is of Osborne and shows him clearing the bar with both feet in advance of his head and with his head higher than his hips. The N. C. A. A. rules state that a man must not clear the bar in such a manner that his head is in advance of either foot. They do not specify that he must clear the bar in an erect position.



ILLUSTRATION 4.

In this picture Osborne's left leg cleared the bar in advance of his head but his right leg clearly was retarded. Further, note that his head is lower than his hips. Under the I. C. A. A. A. rules this would not be considered a legal jump since Osborne's head is lower than his hips. The N. C. A. A. rules do require a jumper to clear the bar with his head higher than his hips.

agree that the effort put forth to raise his many pounds so far from the ground, was far greater than that of Mr. Horine or others of the roll-over type who flattened themselves out so that the entire body is probably no higher than was Mr. Richards' lap when he soared over in his spectacular fashion.

When, therefore, one clears the bar *feet first*, it is always a jump and not a dive, but this does not mean that one cannot jump fairly in any other manner. If for example, Mr. Richards in making his jump had assumed a position in the air, still head and torso high, but bending forward from the perpendicular, all the rest of his body crossing the bar before his feet, it would have been a fair jump and certainly no one would have questioned it, no more than they would—if such a thing were possible—someone clearing the bar in a standing up posi-

(Continued on page 38)

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ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE—March 21-22, 1924

The following notations regarding the changes in the 1924 football rules are presented herewith for the purpose of giving the coaches an opportunity of studying the rules this summer. It should be understood that these notes are not couched in the language which will be used in the rule book. The editor of the football rules book will write the rules as they will appear in their final form. These rules will as usual, be published by the American Sports Publishing Company and will be on sale in Sporting Goods houses early in September.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Allow the Captain to take out time 4 times in each half and after that exact a penalty of 5 yards instead of 2 yards as heretofore for each time that time is taken.

Eliminate the use of tees of any kind for the kick-off and all other kicks.

Hereafter all kick-offs shall be from the center of the field.

Referees must see that the players come to an appreciable stop after the shift has been made.

The try for goal after a touch-down may be made from any point back of 3 yards in front of the goal.

It is recommended that the time-keeper shoot off a pistol at the end of each quarter to inform the referee to blow his whistle, particularly to make it plain to the spectators when the game is ended.

Only the Referee may use a whistle.

When a penalty is called, the referee must state the alternate penalty.

Shoulder pads must be padded in addition to the regular texture of the jersey.

Rule No. 3, Section No. 3—Add the words "but they may not be unnecessarily sharp" so that the sentence now reads:

"Leather cleats upon the shoes shall be allowed **but they may not be unnecessarily sharp.**"

Rule No. 6, Section No. 9, second paragraph, insert the words, "or any part of whose body touches the ground" so that the paragraph reads:

"When a ball in the air from a kick or forward pass touches a player whose foot **or any part of whose body touches the ground**, on or outside the sideline or sideline extended, it is out of bounds.

Rule No. 12, Section No. 1, add sentence, "But any player going out of bounds is eligible to receive a forward pass" so that the Rule now reads:

"No player may be out of bounds at the time when the ball is put in play except the kicker and the holder of the ball in a place-kick **but any player going out of bounds is eligible to receive a forward pass.**"

Add a note to rule No. 14, Section No. 1 that the referee be given power to keep the watch running if the substitution of players becomes a nuisance.

Rule No. 16, Section No. 3, A penalty, add the note to the effect that it must be borne in mind that a defensive player running toward a forward pass has the right of way over any opponents who are ineligible to receive the pass and they must get out of the way otherwise they may interfere with his opportunity to get at the ball. The penalty for such interference is 15 yards from the spot of the preceding down.

Rule No. 17, Section No. 4—strike out the word, "Legally."

Rule No. 17, page No. 32, the first penalty and the second penalty at the top of the page may be declined, that is, if the defensive team recovers the ball in the air, the penalty may be declined, which means, the defensive team may elect to keep the ball.

Rule No. 18, Section No. 9, the penalty is now changed to 15 yards instead of 10 yards.

Rule No. 21, Section No. 7, at the end of the first sentence following the word "players," add the following words, "or any person connected with the team," so that the sentence reads:

"There shall be no unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the players or any person connected with the team."

Rule No. 21, Section 8-A and B, regarding flying tackle and tackling below the knees, along with the penalty, should be cut out. This rule to go into effect in 1925.

Rule No. 22—Cut out from all penalties under this rule the words, "The point to be gained and the number of downs to remain unchanged."

Rule No. 22, Section No. 7—After the word "Line" in the first sentence, add the words "or behind the goal line," so that the first part of the Section No. 7 then reads:

"If a foul is committed within the 1-yard line or behind the goal line and the distance penalty if enforced would carry the ball across the goal line, one half the remaining distance to the goal line shall be given."

Question: Is it necessary for a runner finishing a race to finish in an erect position?

Answer: No. He may slide across the finish line if he wishes.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

CHATS WITH COACHES

Editorial comment on athletics as expressed in the daily newspapers of the day presents an interesting study to the man who is interested in knowing the attitude of the public toward modern athletics.

The Augusta, Kans., Gazette emphasizes the character training value of the play activities and the need of abiding by the decisions of the officials. If a boy learns to play the game according to the rules of the play-ground and to accept the umpire's decisions without whining, the chances are that he will play the game in a similar manner in after life.

Sports and the Square Deal

(From Augusta, Kans. Gazette)

Athletic sports constitute one of the best methods for teaching young people that square dealing is desirable. Life is a game, and the laws of the state are the rules that govern the game. If you can convince a boy that it is desirable for him to adhere to the rules of baseball, and that he is disgraced if he fails to do so, then it ought not to be a difficult thing to show him that he should live up to the rules of business and community life.

Teachers and professors ought to have a close oversight over athletic sports, so that they would produce the results along this line of which they are capable.

From the earliest years when the youngsters play athletic games, it is the usual thing for their sports to break up in a row, because some one has cheated. They should be confirmed in the impression that such cheating is a mean thing, but that the best way to determine whether such cheating exists, is to leave all such questions to an umpire.

Otherwise, all their sports will end in futile quarrels. If they are playing games without umpires, they should be shown that cheating is such a despicable thing that they would better yield a point rather than give the impression that they are playing in a yellow way.

If you can get that idea firmly planted in a boy's head, his attitude toward life will have changed. He already hates cheating and resents it when the victim of it. He will go on from that point of view to feel contempt for anyone who will not submit such disputes to a fairly constituted umpire.

He can be shown, on the basis of that principle, that he should feel contempt for the man who cheats in daily life, and who refuses to obey the rules of honesty and square dealing established for us by the umpires who are appointed to make our laws.

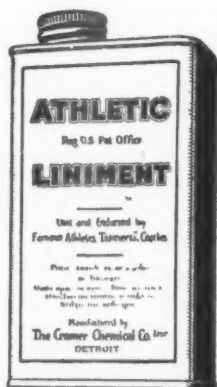
It is customary to blame the coach for the ills of athletics. The following editorial "College Athletics" taken from the Salt Lake City Tribune suggests that recruiting and other evil practices may be attributed to the coach because the latter knows that if he does not win he will be out of a job. In the first place, there is not nearly so much illegitimate recruiting being carried on in our schools and colleges as is commonly supposed and in the second place a great deal of the recruiting that is being done is without the knowledge or sanction of the coach. In the Western Conference the athletic directors have requested their alumni and friends not to offer inducements to promising high school athletes for the purpose of persuading them to attend their respective institutions.

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JOHN VAN LIEW

Galesburg, Illinois**College Athletics**

"A great deal of the criticism of college athletics is no doubt the result of exaggeration, but there is no institution in the country, large or small, that can afford to disregard altogether what the wild waves are saying concerning professionalism and commercialism on the campus. Some bad charges have been made, particularly against the varsity football elevens, and if all college football is on a par with that held up for public inspection then it is not a proper activity to be associated with an educational institution of any sort. But those conditions cannot be representative, even for football.

Naturally, football should be the first point of infection, for it is by far the leading branch of intercollegiate competition. It requires money to maintain an eleven in any conference. There are two sources from which that money can be secured. First, a certain percentage—generally 75 to 80 per cent—comes from the registration fees paid by each student. Second, from the admissions paid by the outsiders to witness contests. In the average school the amount from the student fund is hardly enough to pay for equipment and traveling expenses for the football season alone, which is but one of the three major sports to be financed.

A crowd will not pay to see a poor team play, regardless of its determination, and it takes players to make a good team. Often a crowd will jam the bleachers to see a consistently losing team, but there is always something about that team that all losing teams do not possess. And a good team always draws out a much larger attendance than the average college can find seating space for. Football attendances in the last few years have increased remarkably.

If a school has a good coach and little for him to work with, provisions are generally made to supply him with material. If the school gets the football bug and has no coach it digs down in its pockets and hires the best one for the money. After a few successful seasons the lack of seating accommodations is keenly felt, and true college spirit is appealed to for funds with which to build a large grandstand. Soon that is outgrown, and then the stadium need is cried. The modern stadium costs as much as it did to start a whole university a few years ago.

It isn't that the colleges go out and buy or solicit players already known in the game. Strict rules prohibit that. But arrangements are generally made to have in each year's freshman class enough material to fill in the vacancies on the varsity squad. Few colleges



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are so strict that a good high school athlete cannot be adequately "fixed up." Scouting for new material is also a favorite pastime.

Hundreds of instances have been cited to prove the existence of such practices, but so far no one has paid particular attention as to who is to blame. It appears as though the high-salaried coach is the prime instigator. Victories make the students and alumni ready to do anything for a coach. Defeats make them feel a change is necessary. Therein lies the answer to the actions of the coach. No coach likes to be out of a job."

The following story sent out by the Associated Press is of interest as the action taken by these universities marks an advance step in the matter of athletic administration. The attention of the man who says that our athletics are not improving should be called to this agreement and to others of a like nature which have been made among colleges in recent years:

FORBID SCOUT TRIPS BY COLLEGE COACHES

"Stanford University, Cal., May 19.—(Associated Press.) — Announcement of a new agreement between the University of California, the University of Southern California and Stanford University, governing the three institutions in their conduct toward prep school athletes, has been made by the graduate manager's office here.

"The agreement, which becomes effective at once, provides that the universities cannot lower their entrance requirements to obtain desirable athletes; that no member of an athletic team can solicit prep school athletes to attend his uni-

versity, and that coaches cannot go on scouting trips.

"Universities are limited in payments they can make athletes for work performed, the limit being 50 cents for any hour or \$50 for any one month. This is expected, it was intimated, to abolish a number of 'jobs' now held."

The attention of JOURNAL readers is called to the editorial "Commercial Aspects of Football" taken from the Des Moines, (Iowa) Capital. A great many people think that because in a few of the large universities football has paid a profit that necessarily the sport has become commercialized. That is, they do not believe there is any such thing as honest wealth. While it is true that in a few of the colleges the athletic year just closing will show a profit, in the vast majority of our schools and colleges the athletic program will be found to have been conducted at a loss. In this connection it might be suggested that in most of the colleges profits of the football season have been used to finance other sports and to make possible physical education activities for all of the students. In one of the middlewestern colleges the cost of physical education per girl in the University is \$9. This money has been paid out of University funds, while the cost per boy as shown by the payments made from university funds is \$3. Yet in this university no one would say that the boys had not received as good physical training as the girls. The answer is clear, namely that the chief cost of the boys' training has been borne by the athletic association.

Commercial Aspects of Football

Some observers of American amateur sports have in recent

years been alarmed in regard to the future status of football. They assert that this popular game is in danger of becoming the victim of commercialism. Their evidence along this line is reviewed by the Denver University Clarion as follows:

"Statistics show a considerable variation in the size of gate receipts. At Syracuse profits of approximately \$40,000 were realized last season. The receipts over-topped every previous year's, but expenditures were also greater. The money from football was used to run all other sports.

"Football profits at Columbia University last season were \$17,000, as compared with \$15,000 for 1920, \$17,000 for 1921, and \$18,000 for 1922. Although the athletic association at Williams College collected \$84,444 in gate receipts and \$11,405 in guarantee, the money taken in was almost entirely eaten up by expenses.

"Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the Board of Athletic Control at Princeton University, classes as 'superficial' the statement that college football has become commercialized.

"These large football gate receipts have come in an entirely spontaneous way,' he says, 'because football is a game with a thrilling interest to the spectator beyond that of any other sport. In the absence of stadia with elastic walls in the so-called big games, the problem of athletic associations is not to attract spectators but to repel them. It is varsity football almost alone that finances our whole modern system of intercollegiate sport.'

"Walter Camp, foremost authority on athletics, condemns the existing system on the ground



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that all the money taken in is expended for the benefit of a small percentage of the student body."

It would be extremely difficult to prove that football has been commercialized in the common sense of the word. A college or university that would undertake to conduct the game exclusively for profit would not get much support from spectators, or anybody else. Practically all the spectators who go to big inter-collegiate football games realize that they are paying a comparatively high price, but they feel that the money which is spent in this way serves to advance the cause of higher education. The spectators themselves are directly benefited by stadium improvements.

College sports would not be very popular if they had to be conducted at a dead loss. This is especially true of state institutions which are supported by taxation. So far as such institutions are concerned, the taxpayers certainly would like to see all athletic pursuits self-supporting and they would not object if a profit could be shown.

Commercialism is not usually considered dangerous except in its relation to the athletes themselves. A college can make a profit from football without placing the curse of professionalism upon its players.

Harvey Woodruff, in the "Wake of the News," Chicago Tribune, sets forth in the following editorial a fine statement of the influence of sports. More and more people are accepting the idea that there are training possibilities in the play activities which are not to be found elsewhere in the educational scheme:

Influence of Sports

"Competition in athletics imposes self-restraint, recognition

of fair play, and respect for law (or rules of the game) under a code more exacting than found in any other activity of the human family.

"No person can participate in football, baseball, tennis, golf, wrestling, or boxing without absorbing respect for the rights of others. Whatever his own inclinations, he must bridle acts of open unfairness or he and his team suffer penalties imposed by unbiased arbiters.

"In present days of disrespect for and disregard of the law, we think this an excellent foundation.

"The college athlete leaves the campus and goes into life more tolerant of his fellow man. Even in professional sports where any means to victory does not shock many devotees, rules of conduct are imposed whose violation means disqualification or forfeiture. No individual's own viciousness can upset the scheme of things without reaction upon himself.

"So, whether from fear of consequences or from a sense of sportsmanship, athletics give viewpoint and training not obtained elsewhere.

"While two young men of superior mental attainments are drawing columns of newspaper notoriety, we cannot help feeling that had they been more in college athletic life, with its self-effacement for the honor of their teams, they might not have nourished the distorted ego responsible for their present predicament.

"The 'Wake' often has felt that, while some educators were decrying prominence given to sports, there was, perhaps, equal danger of too much erudition and not enough good homely horse sense in our colleges."

Under the editorial caption "Athletics Insulted," the San Diego California, Union draws an interesting comparison between the manner in which athletics are conducted and the way in which politics are administered these days. The JOURNAL has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the code of ethics that is observed by the athletes and that is insisted upon by all sports followers is a higher code than the one that we accept for our politicians and in too many cases for our business and professional men.

Athletics Insulted

"There seems to be a need for some new words in the vocabulary used to describe political 'fights' and 'races.' We now use terms derived from athletic contests. We say that one candidate 'beat' another; that one man 'ran ahead' of his opponent; this is wrong, and people who enjoy athletics have a right to be indignant over it. Politics and athletic rivalry are actually so far apart that it's an insult to athletics to borrow terms from its vocabulary in describing political events.

"When a man wins an athletic event, he wins it; when a candidate wins a political victory, it's

all a mistake or a crime—according to the loser.

"Mr. Coolidge beat Mr. Johnson in North Dakota; immediately thereafter Mr. Johnson's friends began to assert that it wasn't a victory at all, but a wicked political trick. Coolidge conspired with LaFollette to split Mr. Johnson's vote, thereby 'doing him dirt.' It was all wrong—very wrong.

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"Mr. McAdoo beat Mr. Underwood in Georgia—winning by a 2 to 1 vote in Underwood's home state. But at once Underwood's friends asserted that the victory was just a hollow thing, after all, won by McAdoo's intriguing with the Ku Klux Klan.

"After Mr. Dempsey had punched Senor Firpo into a state of coma, the fight was over. It was ended, finished, concluded, and became history. Senor Firpo did not arise and spend the next 11 rounds making faces at Mr. Dempsey; he shook Mr. Dempsey's hand and left the ring.

"Of course there are athletic losers who specialize in 'alibis,' but they are the exceptions; and they are soon discredited and branded 'poor sports.' In politics it doesn't seem to make any difference."

The following is taken from a card printed by the Fairmount College Athletic Association. The Athletic Director and coach at Fairmount is Sam Hill, the former Illinois football and track man. These cards are distributed to the spectators at Fairmount games.

"When two colleges meet in athletics, there is a two-fold contest; one to determine which has the better team—the other to determine which has instilled into its players, students and spectator friends the higher qualities of sportsmanship, courtesy and fair play. It goes without saying that supremacy in the latter is far more important than supremacy in the former.

"We of Fairmount agree, without any reservation, with the rules committee in its statement of the Basketball Code: 'You may meet players, and even coaches, who will tell you that it is all right to hold or otherwise violate the rules if you do not get caught. This is the code that

obtains among thieves. The crime in their code is getting caught. The basketball code is different. The player who intentionally violates a rule is guilty of unfair play and unsportsmanlike tactics, and whether or not he escapes being penalized, he brings discredit to the good name of the game which it is his duty as a player to uphold.

"Spectators as well are on trial during a game. So be courteous, fair, sportsmanlike. Remember that any mistake of yours reflects upon the team and college. The visiting team and the referee are our guests. Treat them as such."

The University of Chicago Daily Maroon recites an account of sportsmanship which was manifested in the recent National Basketball Tournament which is deserving of the widest mention. Instances such as this usually go

unheralded not because they are rare but because it is human to recite accounts of unsportsmanlike conduct when they occur rather than to tell about the fine things in athletics.

High School Sportsmanship

"At the conclusion of the regular periods of the El Reno-Detroit Northwestern contest last night there appeared one of the most unusual exhibitions of sportsmanship that has been observed thus far in the entire tournament. As is related elsewhere on this page, El Reno was one point behind the Detroit men when the gun went off immediately following a foul against Glass, Oklahoma forward, leaving the issue of a tie or loss directly in his hands.

At this moment Molenda, Detroit forward, stepped up and wished him success in the try. The act was an open manifestation of the undercurrent of good

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sportsmanship that has marked the entire tourney.

There have, of course, been exceptions but considering that the competing teams travel from opposite ends of the nation to stake everything on a single game, it is surprising that teams have been able to accept defeat without open vexation.

Ten years ago it couldn't have been done. We are glad to see high school sportsmanship approaching a collegiate standard."

The editor of the Boise, Idaho, Statesman under a date line of May 1, gives a splendid answer to the educational bolshevists who would have athletics conducted according to the communistic doctrine. One of the great values of our games lies in the fact that we think it is all right in the game or race for the best man to win.

SAVING MEN FROM SUCCESS

(From Boise, Idaho, Statesman.)

Uplift is free in this age of the reformer—too free. Not only do we set out to save men from their appetites and their lusts; we must also save them, at the opposite extreme, from their inhibitions and hesitations. We want them to have courage, strength, individuality, not to push forward timidly.

Not only do we rescue them from failure and poverty and degradation; we try also to save them from success and riches and pride. It is getting difficult to understand how to live as a perfect citizen.

There is just now a movement starting in the colleges. Its first objective is the regeneration of the successful athlete. Arthur Howe, a former Yale football captain and head coach at New Haven, says in a magazine article that too great an emphasis has

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been put upon athletics in colleges. The admiration and publicity given athletic heroes greatly impairs their usefulness after leaving school, he says. And he proposes to save them from the effects of their successes by cutting out the professional coaching and substituting instruction by members of the senior class, this along with other things.

Now if this sort of movement is necessary to chasten the successful athlete in college, is not some similar movement desirable for the salvation of the successful man in other lines? Is he not also weakened by adulation and made giddy by applause? Is he not as dangerous to himself and to society as any other reprobate?

Presently some branch of the reforming fraternity will tell you he is, pointing out the while that there was a lot of truth in that Biblical proverb to the effect that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a man successful in acquiring this world's goods to attain a state of perfection.

Perhaps the reformers will be wise in this. Perhaps it is true that the exalted man of success in business is more harmful to the world than the toper and the second story man? Perhaps poverty, failure and animality are not the things most to be guarded against. And so, perhaps, the next big drive of the reformers should be against the sins of the successful, as in the colleges.

But it is probable when the trend has gone this far that it will go a step beyond and we shall suddenly see that the person of all persons most in need of salvation is the peddler of it, the social worker, the uplifter, the reformer himself. The man with a mania for making over his fellow-men nearer to his own heart's

desire is in a deeper rut of suspicion and intolerance and has a more pernicious influence on civilization than a lot of those who are at present the victims of his "good intentions." — *Saving Men From Success* — from the Boise, Idaho, Statesman.

The following editorial taken from the Daily Iowan restates the charge that athletics are successful these days. It is not surprising that the alumnus in question was alarmed at the success of athletics. The socialistic philosophy that deprecates success is only too common today, but the surprising thing is that the man who was alarmed is a banker. Let this man apply his philosophy to the conduct of his own bank and if perchance his banking institution is prosperous and paying dividends and some other business in town is not prosperous then we may expect this banker to restrict his business so as to give the other man a chance. Here is where the men who attack athletics make a mistake. If, as this man is reported to have stated, there is passing interest in oratory, debate, music, literature and the classics then we may carry his philosophy through to the conclusion and assume that if all athletics were discontinued, the students would then become interested in oratory, debate, music, literature and the classics. This is the philosophy of the man who is jealous of the banker and his wealth and so spends his time denouncing the latter instead of doing something worth while for himself.

THE PLACE OF ATHLETICS

(From the Daily Iowan.)

At a recent sectional meeting of alumni of a Big Three university, a prominent Iowa banker declared that athletics were as-

suming such an important position in college life that they appeared as a menace to the institution itself. "It is a case of the tail wagging the dog," he asserted.

He cited the fact that institutions were paying football coaches more than they were paying their presidents, and offered convincing evidence in the case of Middle Western as well as Eastern institutions. He pleaded for putting athletics off the pedestal and putting into the fore as the motive for a college's existence, the actual study and work in studies.

He hailed the passing of interest in oratory, debate, music, literature and the classics as being by-products of an unhealthy growth of the athletics system of American colleges.

Such a challenge to what is generally accepted as a sound institution of American college and university life will undoubtedly startle many. However, regardless of the truth of his claims and assertions, there is no danger that any college or university will attempt to kill off athletics or to reduce their prominence in the institution.

The error into which this man has fallen is a common one. Athletics in themselves are most beneficial to an institution. The evils of the particular system of athletics might constitute a menace but never the underlying principle. Athletics for a selected few, proved only by the desire to win in competition, constitute a menace, but a program of athletics to include a large number is undoubtedly one of the most beneficial moves a college or university can make.

It is in the direction of more athletics and not fewer athletics, that colleges and universities will move. Intramural competition has already started an unprecedented growth.

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Two of the best known football and basketball officials in the Conference will conduct a school for officials in Bloomington, Illinois, June 13th and 14th. Lectures will be given by Col. H. B. Hackett, Walter H. Eckersall, John J. Schommer, Herbert G. Reynolds, J. Craig Ruby, Fred Young and Ralph McCord.

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What is a Legal High Jump?

(Continued from page 20)

tion body perfectly rigid but slanting forward from the perpendicular, thereby having every part of the body cross the bar before the feet.

If it is that the feet go over first, there is no doubt about it. The question of whether or not a jump is fair is decided then and there though be it that after these feet get over all sorts of things happen which may make the jump look like a dive or otherwise cast doubt upon the fairness of the effort, always excepting, of course, the actual holding on of the bar by the contestant with hands or arm or shoulders, which event seldom if ever happens, though be it that it sometimes appears to happen by reason of the closeness of the body to the bar as it crosses it and comes down away from it, for it can be conceived that one could both touch the top of the bar in crossing it and the side of the bar in falling away from it and doing both so lightly as not to displace it; and in point of fact it quite frequently happens that one in coming away from the bar hits it so hard as to make it teeter back and forth on the pins holding it and still not displace the bar and which, while in some instances a case of good fortune, is in most merely an evidence of the closeness with which the jumper came away from the bar after his effort and not that he did not reach the height at which the bar was placed. In point of fact it seems to the writer that the main reason why in some instances when the bar is slightly touched by the jumper it comes off from the pins and in others where it is touched even more vigorously it does not come off from the pins, is because of the direction of the "English" put upon the bar by the jumper in touching the same. For example Richard Landon, that splendid jumper and sportsman, invariably knocks the bar off when he touches it, though be it that otherwise he has cleared the bar. This is because when he gets to great heights he comes away from the bar very close to it and slightly touches it in his downward course, giving it that "English" which rolls it off the pins. On the contrary, Osborne, whose jumping is being so much criticized, invariably gives the bar, when he touches it, the reverse "English" by the throwing up motion of his arm and which direction of rotation of the bar tends to keep it on the pins rather than to have it roll off therefrom. There are some who claim that Mr. Osborne actually holds the bar onto the pins with his arms or shoulder. The writer doubts if this is either so or possible, but has not had a sufficient opportunity to observe Mr. Osborne to speak with that definiteness of his own personal conclusion which might otherwise be the case. He admits that there may be, and probably are, instances where the jumper may get over the bar and still not to have reached the height of the bar, actually holding the bar onto or pushing it back upon the pins from which it otherwise would undoubtedly have fallen. Such is certainly not the "clearing" of the bar contemplated in the rules and is not to be considered as a jump.

If the feet do not cross the bar first, one must look closely to ascertain the position of the head. If the head is higher than the buttocks, as was always the case with Alma Richards, whose jumping we are using as a case to work from and to, why certainly the jump is fair; that is, it is a jump and not a dive. But if on the contrary you take Mr. Richards and turn him upside down, putting his head where his feet were, you certainly have the plainest kind of a dive. Right here I can see some smart Aleck drawing a picture of a theoretical

jumper going over the bar in a standing-on-his-head position, feet high in the air, but with his body so slanting from the perpendicular as to have the feet forward of the head, and saying, "Well, his feet are over first, now what about it?" The answer is, of course, that from all appearances it is a dive and not a jump and technically the jumper would be within the rule and could not be disqualified on the ground that he was diving and not jumping. But inasmuch as such a posture or any modified form thereof would not enable a man to jump or dive to any reasonable height unless he actually turned the forbidden somersault, such a suggestion is entirely theoretical, never could be practiced, and therefore is not worth consideration.

When, however, you apply the two tests referred to

- A. Do the jumper's *feet* (not foot) precede the rest of his body and if so all is well and
- B. If the jumper's feet do not precede the rest of his body, is his head at the time his buttocks crosses the bar, lower than such buttocks?

a rule is found that meets every practical condition permitting any reasonable height to be attained.

The nearest approach to any degree of doubt is where a man jumps doubled up like a jackknife, his head and his feet going over the bar practically at the same moment and both preceding and lower than his buttocks.

As soon as the jumper begins to straighten himself out and go over the bar so that he is practically both in a straight line as to his body and parallel to the bar, the difficulty comes either in getting both his feet over first, or if one or both feet lag, of keeping his head above his buttocks, for the buttocks being heavier and nearer the ground than his head, it naturally has a tendency to lag unless his feet are pushed forward to carry the lower part of the body over before the upper part thereof.

As in all things, when it comes to a posture that is close to the line some will say it is a dive and some that it is a jump; some will feel that the rule as set down is too technical, others that it is not technical enough; some that everything looks like a dive must be ruled off, and others that no matter how you get over it should count as a jump, but I believe that all will agree there must be some rule; that no rule can be absolutely correct, and that the present rule is as near correct as it is reasonably possible to make it, and that therefore it should stand, and standing it is really not as difficult to enforce as might seem to be the case, if it is always remembered, as has been said several times in this article:

1. Look at the feet—if they both get across the bar first forget all else—the jump is fair. If not—
2. Look at the head, and see if the head precedes the buttocks across the bar; if so—
3. Was the head lower than the buttocks when the buttocks crossed the bar? If so, then the effort was a dive and not a jump and is not to be counted as a jump.

Also remember that at different heights and ever at the same heights jumpers make their tries in different postures and that therefore *all* jumps of each contestant must be carefully watched.

GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY,
Referee."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP.
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CONGRESS OF AUGUST
24, 1912.

Of The Athletic Journal, published monthly,
except July and August, at Chicago, Illinois,
for April 1, 1924.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY OF COOK, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John L. Griffith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Owner and Publisher of the Athletic Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, John L. Griffith, 7017 Greenview Av., Chicago, Ill.; editor, John L. Griffith, 7017 Greenview Av., Chicago, Ill.; managing editor, John L. Griffith; business manager, John L. Griffith.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) John L. Griffith.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN L. GRIFFITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of April, 1924.

(Seal) Joseph J. Schneider.
Notary Public, Cook Co., Ill.

My commission expires December 16, 1924.

Question: In a track meet should the courses be changed on the day of the meet so that the athletes may be permitted to run with the wind and should the take-offs for the field events likewise be changed so that the competitors may take advantage of the wind?

Answer: While there is nothing in the rules to prevent this, it is neither customary nor desirable. The rules do not specify that records will not stand if there is a slight breeze and it left entirely to the judgment of the Records' Committee to decide whether or not the wind is blowing hard enough to assist the athlete in such a way that he should not be given a record. The Rules Committee is at the present working on this problem and is conducting experiments with instruments which will show the velocity of the wind. There is a distinct need for standardization of conditions under which records may be made.

Question: In the April JOURNAL the question was asked as to whether a javelin thrower who threw the javelin with his right hand would be permitted to steady the implement with his left hand after he had started his run and the reply was "Yes." Some referees this year have refused to allow this. What rules govern?

Answer: The rules of the N. C. A. A. hold that it is not a foul for the thrower to steady the javelin with his non-throwing hand. The Track Coaches' Association likewise have ruled that this is not a foul under the present rules. If the Olympic Committee does not permit this practice the American rules should be changed in the interests of standardization.

A Pocket Life-Guard

At last the combination swimming collar and life preserver, long sought after by swimming instructors and life-guards, has arrived!

The new Shur-Flote Swimming Collar, recently patented and now on the market, is specially remarkable in its adaptability to the needs of both children and adults. Sporting Goods Dealers and others throughout the country are predicting an assured national approval and demand for the Rawlings Shur-Flote.

Fitting comfortably around the neck, the Shur-Flote cannot slip off nor entangle the limbs. It leaves the arms entirely free, and, in this way, is invaluable as an aid to swimming novices. It consists of a separate rubber bladder, with a stem like a football bladder, which can be blown up in a few seconds. This bladder fits into a serviceable canvas cover. Deflated, the Shur-Flote folds up to fit pocket or handbag.

Safety for youngsters about the water is the Shur-Flote's great appeal—for this two-ounce swimming collar can be worn all or discomfort. It will also support up to 250 pounds, and has a big drawing card in its adaptation to water sports.

Question: Under the N. C. A. A. Rules is it necessary for both of a high jumper's feet to cross the bar before his head crosses?

Answer: Both feet should be over before the head if the rule is enforced. It is seldom that a high jumper using either the Sweeney style or the California form gets both feet over before the head.

THE OLYMPICS

1924



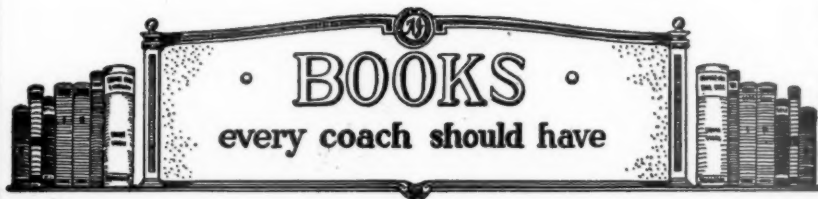
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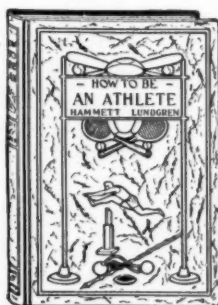
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TYRUS R. COBB, Mgr. Detroit Baseball Team: I take great pleasure in recommending it to high school coaches and players—in fact, any young man who is interested in athletics will find this book a good guide and a very great help.

A. A. STAGG, Univ. of Chicago, Ill.: I have only skimmed over it now, but believe that it would be a very interesting and instructive piece of reading. I hope soon to be able to really read the book.

ROBT. W. EDGREN, Los Angeles, Calif.: I wish I'd had that book many years ago when I was a boy evolving "styles" in hammer throwing and shot putting and a lot of other athletic feats without coaching and without much of an idea of the way these things are done by those who know how. The book is a useful book to any athletic boy, or any boy who isn't athletic and would like to be. I enjoyed it, although somewhat of a veteran in sports.

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